

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 24.

MASSILLON, OHIO DECEMBER 2, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,452

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINHOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARNETT, Attorneys at Law, rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio, \$150,000 Capital, S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block, Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer, Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PAUL BLUMENSCHENK, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars, Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. MC CALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTYZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. C. ROYER, M. D., SURGEON. Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 1 P. M. 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

Office over Uhendorff & Randolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick, near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

M ASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H ENS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Plums, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R USSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

M ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

M ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

M ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D ATWATER & SON, Established in 1822. For Warding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

A LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provisions, Dealer, Queenware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

H ENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

P ROF. C. F. RALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 322, Tremont. Board in corner of Akron and State Streets.

JEWELERS.

J OHSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEI, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

SHOTGUNS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, ETC.

Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Double Barrel Breach Loading Shot Guns, \$10.00. Single Breach Loading Shot Guns, \$10 to \$25. Every kind of Breach Loading and Repeating Rifles, \$8 to \$40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns \$5 to \$35. Single Shot Guns, \$2 to \$12. Revolvers, \$1 to \$20. Double Action shot guns, \$5 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges Shells, Gun Wads, Trap Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers, and two to four pound gunpowder catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 20-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the country, no matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Wanted.

BOILER MAKERS AND HELPERS. Sober steady men. No strikers, no bums, wanted. John Brennan & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Result of the Beach-Hanlan Boat Race—Other Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., says the sculling match for the championship of the world and a stake between Edward Hanlan, of the United States, and William Beach, of Australia, was rowed to-day on the Nepean river. Beach won by two lengths. He took the lead at the start and held it to the finish. Hanlan rowed a good race and pressed Beach closely, but could not overtake him. The race was very exciting and was witnessed by thousands of spectators who lined both sides of the river.

General Saussier Declines.

P ARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Ferry will most likely be elected president, as Gen. Saussier, whose name has been mentioned for that position, has definitely declined to become a candidate. The message of resignation of M. Saussier will be read before the Rouvier cabinet. An order, which is directed against Gen. Boulangier, who is at present in Paris, was promulgated to-day. The commanders of the various army corps have been ordered to return to their posts at once.

The First of Its Kind.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Denis McNamara, a shop keeper at Ennis, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for selling copies of the suppressed United Ireland. This is the first instance of its kind.

The Queen at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The queen to-day arrived at Windsor castle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Russian troops are moving towards Germany.

Herr Weddell has been re-elected president of the Reichstag.

Wooden ware men are meeting in Chicago, and will try to form a trust.

Richard Griffiths believes Mr. Powderly has fully made up his mind to retire.

A suburban fire at San Francisco rendered forty families homeless. Loss, \$75,000.

Mrs. Margaret Kidder becomes insane at Chicago from the "faith cure" treatment.

A recent experiment has demonstrated that the incandescent electric light may be used in naval warfare for submarine lighting.

Charles Godlaw has been hanged at San Jose, Cal., for the murder of H. A. Grant last January.

Congressman Martin blew out the gas at Willard's hotel, Washington, and was nearly asphyxiated.

Milwaukee brewers have notified their employees that in the future the Brewers' union will not be recognized.

Lady Dahlousie died at Havre Friday and her husband dropped dead of apoplexy six hours later. They were of the oldest Scottish nobility.

Grand Worthy Foreman Richard Griffiths says he believes General Master Workman Powderly, Knights of Labor, has fully and finally made up his mind to retire.

Directors of defunct Fifth National bank, St. Louis, are to be sued by the comptroller to determine their liability for fraud by which the bank's money was wasted.

In referring to O'Brien's treatment at Tullamore, Mr. Balfour writes that had O'Brien pleaded a weak heart and delicate lungs he would not have had to wear the prison garb.

Michael Davitt says the land question can be settled between the tenants and landlords without assistance, and hopes Irish members of parliament will not support any English land purchase scheme, although the bill is introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

Milwaukee brewers have notified their employees that in the future the Brewers' union will not be recognized.

Lady Dahlousie died at Havre Friday and her husband dropped dead of apoplexy six hours later. They were of the oldest Scottish nobility.

Grand Worthy Foreman Richard Griffiths says he believes General Master Workman Powderly, Knights of Labor, has fully and finally made up his mind to retire.

Directors of defunct Fifth National bank, St. Louis, are to be sued by the comptroller to determine their liability for fraud by which the bank's money was wasted.

In referring to O'Brien's treatment at Tullamore, Mr. Balfour writes that had O'Brien pleaded a weak heart and delicate lungs he would not have had to wear the prison garb.

Michael Davitt says the land question can be settled between the tenants and landlords without assistance, and hopes Irish members of parliament will not support any English land purchase scheme, although the bill is introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

Frances Floyd, oldest and most accomplished mountaineer in Kentucky, was caught and will illuminate the dark pen for some time.

At a late meeting of the board of trustees of the Lake Forest, Ill., university a complete reorganization of the institution was adopted.

Bird Johnson was killed and George Holmes badly injured by a boiler explosion at the box factory of J. N. Curtiss, La Grange, Ohio.

A New York syndicate has purchased a large tract of land in Florida and will plant over one thousand acres in tobacco during the coming year.

C. R. and C. K. Garrison, nephews of the late Commodore Garrison, were hurled down a shaft at Webb City, Mo., Monday, and instantly killed.

One of the richest leads of pure Galena ore ever discovered in southern Wisconsin has just been struck at Jordan Center, near Monroe, Iowa county.

Charles H. J. Taylor, minister to Liberia, has tendered his resignation, because he is "sick of the country," and he fortifies his position with testimony.

The Democratic majority in Virginia was 42%.

Gold has been struck in Montgomery county, Maryland.

State Auditor W. R. Miller, of Arkansas, died Monday.

Chicago council wants the gas trust's charter forfeited.

Hawaiian assembly ratifies a further loan of \$2,000,000 from England.

James G. Blaine is expected to reach San Francisco from Japan, June 20.

High bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, was dedicated Tuesday.

At Huron, Dak., John H. Gowen and daughter were suffocated by coal gas.

Charles Heimberger, of Meadville, Pa., is alive and healthy with a bullet in his head.

Henry Overstolz, an aged and wealthy citizen and ex-mayor of St. Louis, died Tuesday.

Jack Dempsey wants to fight Pete McGovern, Kellihan and the "Marine" at intervals of two weeks.

The king of Corea will send ministers to England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States.

Governor of Guatamaca, Mexico, has offered \$10,000 reward for the capture of Eracio Bernai, a noted bandit.

Creedon, Leahy & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Chicago, assigned.

Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$53,000.

Three woodoo doctors are charged with setting fire to a bed and burning James Wilson, aged three, at St. Louis.

John B. Laing & Co., of London, Ont., wholesale dry goods dealers, have failed; assets, \$50,000; liabilities, \$100,000.

While driving a nail into a scantling saturated with nitro-glycerine August Gunther, Hancock, Mich., was blown up. He will die.

Henry Irving's performance of "Faust" in New York Tuesday night realized \$2,931.50, which will be turned over to the Beecher monument fund.

It is thought that the explosion of the boiler in Wilson's mill at Prescott, Ariz., by which six were killed, was due to the presence of a foreign substance in the boiler. Louis Beck is suspected of the

Bishop Bedell is convalescent.

Montgomery (Ala.) flouring mills burned; loss \$90,000.

Jewish ministers are holding a conference in New York.

William Nassuld, of Brooklyn, is dying of hydrocephalus.

Irish National league has been formed at Terre Haute, Ind.

Navigation on the upper Mississippi has been stopped by ice.

New York Herald's price has been raised from two to three cents.

Coke syndicate formally dissolved Monday and will not reform.

Interlake builders and repairers' association formed at Cleveland.

John Peters, the "giant policeman" of museums, died in Chicago.

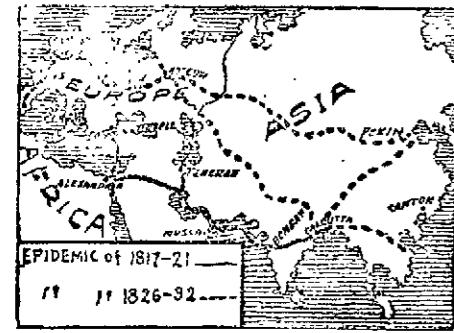
Cool famine is staring western Minnesota and eastern Dakota at the face.

THE DREADED PLAGUE.

WILL THE CHOLERA BREAK OUT IN AMERICA?

As It Has Already Reached New York Harbor There are Serious Fears for Next Year—History of the Scourge—Dr. Koch. Movements of Cholera Epidemics.

Once more we are told that the cholera has come. The last of the so-called twelve year epidemics, which has been creeping along the Mediterranean, in its usual slow way, for four years, has crossed the ocean and cholera patients have landed in New York. But, thanks to men of science, we know as much about cholera as about scarlet fever or any other regular disease, and we know that courage, cleanliness and temperance are as efficient prophylactics against this as against most other epidemics. The mysterious horror excited by Asiatic cholera in 1832, and still more in 1849, is no longer possible; our physicians have proved beyond controversy the following points:



CHOLERA IN THE OLD WORLD.

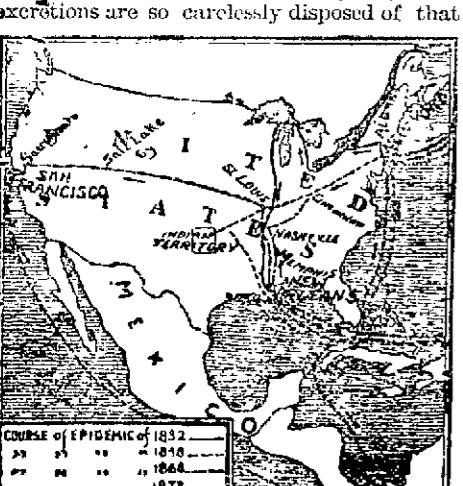
1. That cholera is a true zymotic disease, propagated by germs from cholera patients, and following the ordinary lines of travel, and that rather slowly.

2. That it is not "in the air." On the contrary, one may live in the very midst of the worst cholera epidemic with safety—if the germ does not in some way get into his stomach from the excretions of a patient.

3. That the germs are almost always introduced by drinking water which has become infected, but they may be carried by flies, or, as some suppose, dried and blown into food or water. For all practical purposes, however, infection in America is by the medium of water, and when pure water is assured the danger is reduced to a minimum.

4. That the germs or bacteria will not develop in a healthy subject, for the acid of the stomach will destroy them. If, however, they are carried through the stomach and into the intestines by excessive draught of water on an empty stomach, then they pass from an acid to an alkaline environment and develop rapidly; or if the system is weakened by poor food, great fatigue or debauchery, the acid of the stomach may fail to do its work and the germs survive. In short, we know of this as of so many other diseases, that cleanly and temperate people, not overworked or scared or starved, need have no fears. But the true point of defense is at the coast, for there is no native cholera of the seacoast type—it is always imported and could always be excluded by a sufficiently rigid quarantine.

The history of Asiatic cholera is full of instruction. It is always present in parts of Hindostan, and all the virulent epidemics have had their start in the delta of the Ganges. Peculiar conditions—crowded population, moist, warm climate, great filth, overflowed land and extreme poverty—make it a constant disease there; but as the destructive epidemics have only spread to other lands in the track of religious pilgrimages, two sorts of epidemics are recognized—the Juggernaut and the Hurdwar. At the twelve year anniversaries pilgrims assemble by millions; they lie thick upon the ground and bathe in mud drink from the sacred stream: the dead are buried where they die, while excretions are so carelessly disposed of that



CHOLERA IN THE NEW WORLD.

the whole earth becomes tainted. The streams are horribly polluted; then cholera breaks out and follows down the river, while the returning caravans carry it to all the ports and cities of Arabia, Egypt and Persia. Every twelfth year sees from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 pilgrims at Hurdwar, and in more than one epidemic one-fifth of the entire number have died there or on the road home. The main route westward in the last great epidemic was lined for 200 miles with corpses.

In various degrees the Asiatic cholera has existed from the earliest recorded times. Hippocrates described it 400 B.C., and Aretaeus of Cappadocia 50 B.C.; but 1758 was the first year in which the twelve year recurrence was noted. But as the disease travels with varying degrees of slowness, no such regularity is noticeable in Europe and America. The first epidemic to prove very fatal to the English in India was in 1781, but it was forgotten in the horrible destruction caused by the year of 1817. In two weeks 9,000 British soldiers were prostrated, and the deadly thick along the line of march. The epidemic traveled around the coast of India and across from the Ganges to Bombay; thence it extended along the Persian gulf, destroying one-fourth of the people in several towns. Inland it followed the lines of travel to the cities of Persia and across the Caspian to southern Russia, where it stopped for the time. The westward line of its march reached Egypt and Constantinople, but it had lost its force, and ceased in 1821. In 1828 the great Hurdwar epidemic started, following the same lines westward, but sending out additional branches north and east; one traveled across the country and the other around the coast to China, from which it went slow and horribly regularly northward into Siberia and westward into Russia. Meanwhile another line of infection had gone northwest across Persia, and in the summer of 1829 the two lines united in Russia and moved on Moscow. All winter it raged there with uncontrolled violence and in the spring went to Poland with the Russian soldiers. It also moved northwest to Riga, on the Baltic, whence it was carried by ship to Newcastle, England. Another line proceeded down the Oder to Berlin, and thence to Hamburg, whence it reached England. Then it crossed to France, and produced in Paris the terrible scenes of 1832—scenes made horribly fascinating by the genius of Eugene Sue in his "Wandering Jew." Almost at the same time emigrant ships carried it from England and Ireland to Quebec, and planted in the new world,

spread with frightful rapidity to all the lake ports. The United States army, on its way to the Black Hawk war, was rendered incapable of action. In one company at Chicago forty-seven men were prostrated in two weeks, and the regiment lost 200 men in one week. It followed the military routes to every post in the northwest, and from Fort Armstrong, at Rock Island, went down the Mississippi, decimating many places, but reserving its utmost for New Orleans, which it reached in October, 1832. The entire population was prostrated or frightened into helplessness—6,000 died out of a population of 55,000. And with this the epidemic seemed to exhaust itself and thereafter it rapidly died away.

The next twelve year epidemic began in lower Bengal in 1841, and following nearly the same routes, except that it first came in through southern Europe, reached western France in 1848 and was taken by German emigrants from Havre to New Orleans. Once in the new world, it seemed to take the American character of rapid movement and extended to the head of every affluent of the Mississippi. It went with the "gold hunters of '49" to the Pacific coast; over 1,000 of them died in a few weeks, and scores of Indians who came about the camps to beg were destroyed by it. But as it was in America, its ravages were slight compared to those in eastern Europe, where the Austrian, Russian and Hungarian armies were contending. In 1853 India missed the twelve year epidemic (counting from 1841), but in 1855 it came with redoubled violence, and traveling much more rapidly than usual along the Mediterranean, reached New York early in 1856, and went thence to almost every section of the country, even to the newest railroad towns on the plains. But though the regular Hurdwar or twelve year epidemic had not raged, there had been a milder visitation of cholera which seriously affected some parts of the United States in 1854-5. Some writers speak of this as the Juggernaut epidemic; but the distinction is not very clear. In Prussia there were 83,500 cases in less than a year (1853-8). In 1854 there were 125,725 deaths from it in France. In 1871-3 a comparatively mild form of cholera came through central Europe and from Havre to New Orleans, there being only 7,000 cases in all the western valleys, while New York excluded it entirely. And finally, in 1883, the plague began its westward march, raged fearfully in Marseilles and Toulon in 1884, then crossed to South America and back again to Italy, and now once more threatens New York. All through last year and the early part of this the disease moved from point to point in South America, finally reaching the Isthmus and threatening the United States from that direction. To sum up, we see that the lines of cholera travel are simply the lines of commerce, whether by great caravans, by rail or by ocean vessels; that the wind has nothing to do with it, and that it goes only as men go or as they ship clothing or other stuff which can carry the germs.

The nature of the cholera germ has been investigated by many, and no physician now questions that, like most other diseases, cholera has its specific germ—a living organism;

but Dr. Robert Koch has spoken most positively on the subject, and is regarded as the discoverer of the "comma bacillus." He was born in the Hartz mountains, Germany, in 1843; took his medical degree at the age of 23 and has since devoted himself closely to the study of microscopic objects in disease, especially the minute animalcules called microbes, or bacteria, which propagate disease. The chief value of his discoveries thus far consists in proving one fact—that the microbes of cholera, as of many other diseases, are almost always harmless in a healthy subject. Indeed, it is probable they are constantly present in the secretions; but when the cholera bacterium, or comma bacillus, gets into a weak stomach, the acid is not sufficient to destroy it, and cholera is generated. The moral of his researches is: use only sound and well ripened fruit, avoid excess, eat your usual food, don't get scared—and, above all, treat the first symptoms promptly. Do not be misled by the fact that no pain is felt with the first watery discharge. If they are like rice water, and a sense of languor accompanies the attack, have treatment at once, and the chances are 250 to one in your favor. Dr. Koch has also developed and described the bacillus of consumption and some diseases of cattle. Many honors have been bestowed upon him, and he is to have a professorship at the Berlin university as soon as there is a vacancy.

Mme. Limouzin. With this we give a portrait of Mme. Limouzin, the go-between, whose traffic in decorations wanted by men with little character, but plenty of money, has brought Gen. Caffard, M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Greeley, and others into disgrace. It will be seen that she is not a prepossessing person, and it is stated by those who have met her that in addition to her repulsive face she is hump-backed and generally ill favored in appearance, so that in this case looks and character quite agree.

Rumored Cabinet Changes. It is now rumored that there are soon to be important cabinet changes in Washington. Secretary Lamar is said to be slated for the supreme court to take the place of Justice Woods. Postmaster General Vilas is to suc-

ceeded by Mr. L. C. Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties, and is reported to be an able man.

coed Secretary Lamar in the department of the interior, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is to succeed Mr. Vilas as postmaster general. Mr. Dickinson is a lawyer of Detroit with a large practice, is still in the forties

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The gamblers must go!

The murdered Doll's body was sent to a medical college, instead of being buried.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Haydn, of Cleveland, has been tendered the presidency of Adelbert college.

H. F. Oehler has put up almost six thousand feet of the spouting since April 1, or over one mile.

The Boston Stars will appear in the opera house, December 9, opening the lecture course.

A number of Wheeling factories are again using coal, being unable to secure a sufficient quantity of natural gas.

A family in Canton are suffering from the effect of eating sausage made from pork containing trichinae.

McCoy and Hudson, guilty of gambling, have paid their fines, and are free. May they sin no more!

The U. C. D. Club met Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard, on East Main street.

So far as the Ohio Miners Association knows, every mine in the State is paying the five cents advance.

The shaft of the big new coal mine being opened by the Ridgway Burton Company is now down sixty feet.

On the canal basins skating could be done Tuesday morning. Last year the first skating took place on December 20.

William Baker, who lives near Camp Creek, has secured a patent upon a fence, for which he has already refused \$1,000.

The ice on the canal basins is firm, and the skate market is active. A party of fifty was out last night, the moonlight making the sport especially pleasant.

Lorain has received from the lake 116,748 tons of iron ore from January 1 to November 1, 1887. Huron, in the same time, has received only 21,288 tons.

Frank Eisenbrei is again about, after a short vacation. When a new directory is printed, there will be another little Eisenbrei to occupy one line of it.

In the past Jack Morgan's three story saloon has been open all day, all night, and Sunday. It is the haunt of haunts for the vicious, as recent arrests have shown. Massillon has no need for such places.

There are positively no developments in regard to the silk robbery at Siebold & Co.'s. The firm now advertises a reward of two hundred dollars for the return of the goods.

On account of the change of the date of election from October to November, there was a vacancy in the board of infirmary directors and county commissioners, of one month, to which Messrs. Stoner and Weathers have been appointed.

Mr. C. M. Giddings, of the engineering department at Russell & Co.'s, has gone to Philadelphia to attend the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mrs. Giddings is visiting in Cleveland.

A farmer of Belmont, O., is proud because among his other live stock he has a pig with toes, another with three ears, a cat with an ear growing wrong side out, and a boy with three thumbs.—N. Y. Sun.

One Cleveland shipper is fully fifty thousand tons short of his contracts, and now has the choice of sending that amount to Chicago by rail, or stand a law-suit. His shipments will show a falling off of thirty percent, and others report a similar state of affairs—Coal Trade Journal.

The prospects of the Young Men's Christian Association are very flattering. An optional lease has been taken of one half the Bammerlin block, including three stories, and if all goes well it will be but a few months before this institution will be offering its many advantages and pleasures to the youth of this city.

PERSONALITIES
And the Matter Which Agitate the Society World.

If the poor old, poverty-stricken jeweler, Charles Held, had only lived a little while longer, he would have received six hundred and forty marks, left him by a German relative, which were forwarded last week. As it is, the money had to be returned to Germany.

The Central Union Telephone Company has wisely concluded to reduce its tariff rates to Dalton, Navarre, and Canal Fulton, on and after December 1, to fifteen cents for one five-minute conversation. The rate was formerly twenty cents to each town, except Dalton, to which it was twenty-five. All other rates will remain as before.

Mary Deville has commenced proceedings in common pleas court against her husband, John Deville. She asserts that they were married in Massillon in 1873. On November 24 he choked and cursed her, and ordered her and her two children to leave the house, and at one time he put hot potatoes in her ears. He has been enjoined from disposing of his real estate and other property.—Canton Repository.

The Ohio Board of Health reports new cases of diphtheria at New Washington, DeGraff, Conroy, Somerset, Lawrence, Millidgeville, Salem, Gann, Cleves, Milford, Madisonville, Hamilton, Cincinnati (16), Columbus (7). New cases of scarlet fever at Cincinnati, Canal Dover, Columbus, Independence, Salem, New Petersburg, Steubenville, Hamilton, and Paintfield. New cases of typhoid fever at Alton, Cleves, Madisonville, Milford, Nevada, Fincastle, Hamilton, West Jefferson and Mercerville. Measles at Burton and Paulding.

Billy Bentz, who lives on the west side, left home Friday night with a horse and buggy, and nothing was heard of him until Saturday morning, when the horse and empty buggy dashed up Tremont street. His parents were frightened, thinking that perhaps he had been killed, and immediately sent out a searching party. It turned out that Billy had been visiting at Buzzard's Glory, wherever that is, and his witty friends untied his horse and started it home, just for the fun of the thing.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT.

Listen to the Representatives of a Co-operative Company.

The members of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F. will entertain their friends in their beautiful rooms, Thursday evening, December 8, with a dance and supper. Heretofore they have held these entertainments for the enjoyment of Odd Fellows only, but they have decided this time to invite a few of their friends outside of the order. The number of invitations will be limited to the size of the rooms, so that those present will have space in which to enjoy themselves.

The friends who are favored with an invitation will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending one of these pleasant socials.

The members of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F. will entertain their friends in their beautiful rooms, Thursday evening, December 8, with a dance and supper. Heretofore they have held these entertainments for the enjoyment of Odd Fellows only, but they have decided this time to invite a few of their friends outside of the order. The number of invitations will be limited to the size of the rooms, so that those present will have space in which to enjoy themselves.

The friends who are favored with an invitation will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending one of these pleasant socials.

There were fearful and conflicting rumors on Saturday night of a meeting on the field of honor between a well-known Main street grocer and a farmer who lives not far from the city, for some cause yet unknown. The challenge was brought to the grocer in the shape of a threat to "break his mouth," and therupon the grocer salled forth to meet his enemy. On account of the presence of the members of the law, the Cherry street bridge was fixed upon as the place for the encounter, and thither the grocer proceeded, accompanied by his friends and a small army of boys. His antagonist drove upon the scene shortly after, with his wife, and a parley ensued. The man in the buggy objected to so many witnesses, and the grocer agreed to clear the bridge and station a man at either end to keep people off. But notwithstanding the urgent solicitation of everybody, including the farmer's wife, he declined to get out of the buggy, and a bitterly disappointed party wendred home.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matter Which Agitate the Society World.

E. A. Oberlin paid his brother a visit at Mt. Union over Sabbath.

Mr. Ed. Holzer, of Akron, is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. H. Ludolph.

Mrs. Harry Hopstie, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Maggie Perry has accepted a position in Oberlin's dry goods store.

Mr. Charles King has accepted a position in the office of Mr. James R. Dunn.

Miss McCall, of Malvern, is visiting her brother, Mr. W. H. McCall, in this city.

T. C. Brailley and wife are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Hallcock.

Miss Emma Willour, of Mansfield, is visiting Miss Arctic Brown, on East South street.

Philip Zimmerman, the organist at St. Paul's Lutheran church, is making a tour of Europe.

Miss Lottie Manly, daughter of Auditor Manly, of Canton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Finegan, 46 West Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos Whitmer have been called to Navarre by the dangerous illness of Mr. Whitmer's brother.

The Rev. A. A. Bresco has accepted the rectorship of the parish of Wooster, and will move there this week.

Miss Clara Burtcher is home from Massillon, to spend a part of the winter, at least, with her parents.—Canal Dover Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones celebrated their crystal wedding Monday night, at their home, No. 19 East Main street. The Harmonia orchestra was present.

SILK ROBBERY.

THE CREAM OF A BIG STOCK

Stolen From Siebold & Crone Sunday Morning. The Loss not far From One Thousand Dollars.

The merchants of the city are thoroughly alarmed to-day, that a robbery such as occurred at Siebold & Crone's on Sunday morning, could take place, right on the principal corner of the city.

When Mr. Crone came down town Sunday morning, he at once saw that some one had been in the store. A quick investigation followed. The transom of the rear Erie street door had been pried open, and was badly marred. Here the thieves evidently entered. The safe was all right, but the ten dollars in small change, which had been left in the money drawer, was gone.

Four drawers which had been marred with silk were emptied of all except a few remnants, and some dress goods were also missing. The burglars then packed their plunder and escaped through the cellar door. The silks were all new, having only been received a short time ago, and the pieces taken formed the very cream of Siebold & Crone's stock. The aggregate value of the property is between nine hundred and one thousand dollars.

Low's Stilke, the private watchman employed by the business men, declares that at 5:15 Sunday morning the store had not been entered. Of this he is positive. If his statement is correct, the thief must have been committed at nearly daylight. The curtains were all up, and the gas was burning at the time. Mr. Siebold himself turned off the gas next morning.

The merchants are all greatly exercised because the vigilance of the authorities was not sufficient to prevent the loss. They should remember that there are only three men to guard the entire city after dark. Siebold & Crone will probably offer a reward for the arrest of the guilty ones, though at present even the slightest clue is wanting. No one but an expert, or one familiar with the stock, could possibly have made so successful a job.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT.

Listen to the Representatives of a Co-operative Company.

The Board of Improvement, consisting of Messrs. C. Russell, S. A. Conrad, J. W. McClymonds, J. G. Warwick, J. H. McLain, P. G. Albright, and W. F. Ricks held a meeting Tuesday afternoon to meet a representative of the co-operative glass company, of which considerable was said in the issue of Monday. Mr. Ricks, who is in New York, was the only absent member.

The session was an informal one neither side being prepared to speak definitely. The plan of the company itself, has before been explained; the proposition in the rough is this: They will come to Massillon, expecting to remain here for all time, providing the city gives the use of the old Sippo works, and \$6,000 in money. They expect to pay interest, and to save enough out of their earnings to eventually pay for the plant. They themselves lack cash capital. Their point of advantage is that they will be free to manufacture as much as they can, whereas the employees of other manufacturers are limited by the union, in the amount of their daily production. The gentleman will submit a written proposition early next week, which will be acted upon. Until that time an expression of opinion is reserved.

BROKEN BOTTLES

On the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad.

On the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, near Tremont street, there is a switch which rises at a heavy grade from the main track. Tuesday evening while shifting, a car, ascending the grade, jumped the track, and the box toppled over from the trucks onto the main track. The passengers on the evening trains had to be transferred, but the road is now clear. The car was filled with bottles from Reed & Co.'s glass works nearly all of which are broken. The total value of the contents was \$1,200, and the loss will be one thousand. The railroad company will have to stand it. The bottles were of a peculiar kind, manufactured for a Cincinnati house, which will be inconvenienced.

A PROMINENT FIGURE

In Business Circles, Passes Away.

Sitting in his own room, in his own home, on the most pleasant part of Main street, as peacefully as a child going to sleep, Peter Dielhenn died Saturday morning, just as the clock pointed to half-past 8. It was a shock, sharp and unexpected, among business circles to learn of the death of one who, for two generations, has been a familiar figure.

It was in Windestein, a little town in Prussia, that Peter Dielhenn was born, on February 17, 1813, seventy-four years ago. And there he married, and sailed for America. Reaching Philadelphia in 1840, he remained there for two years, and then came westward with the tide of population, settling down in Massillon in 1843. Here he had a contract to build a part of the Ft. Wayne railroad, and when that had been completed, he took several contracts for work done at the old iron furnaces that were being erected where now a dozen thriving factories stand. Then he drifted into the grocery business, on East Main street, in 1859, and there he ended his business life.

By industrious means, and honorable ways he made himself a well-to-do and responsible citizen, and in 1881 he freed himself from the cares of an active career, and settled down to the full enjoyment of his competence. His business was managed by his sons, and in 1886 they succeeded him.

His illness only dates back two months, and at no time had it been especially feared. He had been up and about nearly all the time, though confined for the past week. This very morning he declared that he felt better and brighter than for some time, but his trouble was seated at the heart, and before his family could be brought to his side he had passed away.

Mr. Dielhenn's wife has been dead for several years, but he leaves two sons, John and Henry, and two daughters, Miss Emma and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht. Three children are dead.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Protestant Evangelical church, of which Mr. Dielhenn had been an almost life-long member.

A full line of holiday books now displayed at the Independent Company's store.

THE GAMBLERS MUST GO!

THE POLICE WILL PURIFY THE CITY.

Three Card Monte, Poker, and Swindling Must Cease, and Back Doors be Locked.

(From Monday's Daily Independent)

Pass the word! The gamblers must go! Such is the talk at the Mayor's office to-day. Last night an officer arrested three men in Jack Morgan's saloon, on suspicion.

Alonzo Andreas, was formerly in the fruit business with A. F. Worbs, in this city. Another, named Shafer, is a three card monte man from Canal Dover, and the third, Pat Doyle, is a clever Irishman, whose great game is to pretend to be very drunk when he isn't.

The arrest of the three has stirred a desire in the official circles, to close up all the dens, chief among them Jack Morgan's. Morgan paid a fine a short time ago for keeping open on Sunday. It

seems he must have been doing the same thing again or the arrests could not have been made last night. If only for consistency's sake, his arrest is necessary. The police say that his place is a harbor for all sorts of queer people.

Names were freely mentioned in the conference this afternoon, and

Solicitor Young was asked to drop in.

Unfortunately he was out of town.

The opinion of those present was so general,

that a grand clearing out ought to

take place, that it can hardly be pre-

vented. Morgan would have been ar-

rested last night, but for an oversight.

Pass the word! The gamblers must go!

Yesterday it was all talk; to-day THE IN-

DEPENDENT reports the arrest and convic-

tion of two members of the profession,

and the future, let all hope, will be fruit-

ful in its results.

Andreas, Shafer and Doyle were ar-

rested Sunday night in Jack Morgan's sa-

loon, as yesterday's issue stated. Shafer

was discharged, and this morning Doyle

and Andreas were given five days in

prison for having no visible means of sup-

port. When these arrests were made,

cognizance was taken of the presence of a

number of others in Morgan's resort.

Two of these were arrested this morning.

The affidavit charged that "one J. E.

McCoy and John Hudson, did unlawfully

play at a certain game called poker, for a

large sum of money, at a certain house or

saloно kept by one John Morgan." Hud-

son at once pleaded guilty, but McCoy at

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING HOPPERS FOR FOWLS AS USED BY A SOUTHERN FARMER.

Keep the Butter a Golden Color Throughout the Winter by Judicious Feeding of the Cows—A Device for Killing Beef.

Beef killing in Switzerland, it would appear from the United States consular report on cattle and dairy farming, has been reduced to a fine art. The accompanying cuts illustrate a device used at a large slaughtering place built by the city government just below Basle.



FIG. 1—DEEPLY KILLING—GUN AND SKULL.
It consists of a mask or plate, which has a short steel gun fastened to it, as in the sectional view at A. This is fastened to the horns by straps and the cartridge in the end is fired by tapping the iron pin in the end of the gun and driving it against the cartridge. The bullet pierces the center of the brain and is buried in the spinal marrow, causing instantaneous and painless death.

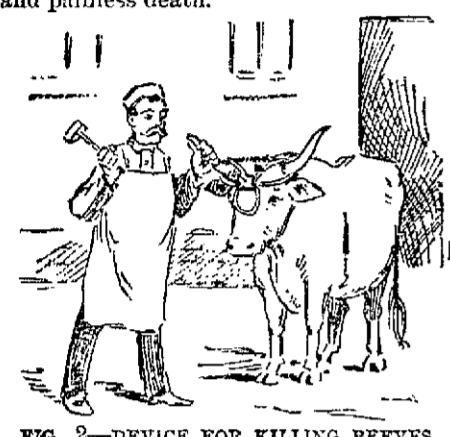


FIG. 2—DEVICE FOR KILLING BEEVES.
The ox is led to the shambles, tap is given to the fatal pin and the animal drops dead without a struggle or the slightest show of apprehension or pain. The bleeding is said to be perfect, and, according to the authority quoted, no excuse remains for killing cattle by tedious and painful methods.

How to Secure Yellow Butter.

Guernsey Breeder affirms that the color fades out of the skin and ears of a cow before it does out of the butter. Cows of all breeds pale as to their skin color when kept upon dry fodder, especially in winter. There is really no cow feed or butter feed equal to grass or grass and hay, and for securing the required golden color in skin and butter in winter, adds the authority quoted from, nothing is equal to quick grown shade cured hay.

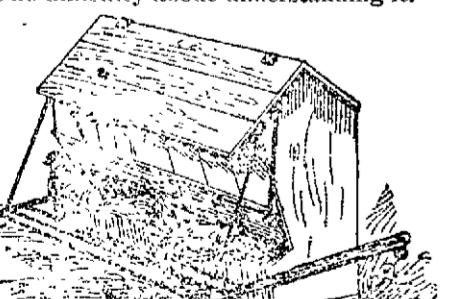
Shade cured hay is that which as soon as it is well wilted is raked into windrows, and rolled into good sized cocks while hot from the sun, after, perhaps, once or twice turning in the windrows. The cocks being watched to prevent heating in dry weather may be shaken out, tossed well to the air, but not spread about much, every green lock, however, being found and shaken out light. In rainy weather or damp weather the cocks must be made solid and pointed, and should be protected by caps. Such hay will fit to house nearly as quickly as that which is dried out by the hot sun-shine, so that nearly all the leaves and heads of the clover are either beaten off and left in the field or ground to dust in handling and treading upon the hay on the lead and in the mow. Good shade cured hay is very green and dry, but not brittle. It may be twisted hard and show no moisture, while it will show a flexibility and toughness entirely foreign to dried out, sun cured hay.

Other articles of food have great effect on butter and skin color. Leafy clippings are excellent; emulsion has some effect; carrots have a great effect; pumpkins are famous for yellowing butter; long red and yellow globe turnips are useful; yellow corn is to be highly commended, and a system of extra good feeding always prolongs the period of high colored butter.

There are, however, certain articles which cause a loss of color at once; green corn, tender, dry corn fodder, steamed, any steamed fodder, and probably a good many other things.

A Novel Feeding Hopper.

The novel feeding hopper for fowls, shown in the following cut, can be readily constructed by any adult who possesses the slightest mechanical genius. Southern Farmer describes it so plainly that there is no difficulty about understanding it.

**FEEDING HOPPER FOR FOWLS.**

As is an end view, 8 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet long; B, the roof projecting over the perch on which the fowls stand while feeding; C, the lid of the receiving manger raised, exhibiting the grain; D, cords attached to the perch and lid of the manger or feeding trough; E, end bar of the perch with a weight attached to the end to balance the lid, otherwise it would not close when the fowls leave the perch; F, pulley; G, fulcrum. The hinges on the top show that it is to be raised when the hopper is to be replenished. When a fowl desires food it hops upon the bars of the perch, the weight of which raises the lid of the feed box, exposing the grain to view, and after satisfying its hunger jumps off, and the lid closes. Of course the dimensions may be increased to any size desired.

Why Horses Rub Their Manes and Tails.
The question "Why horses rub their manes and tails?" has been answered by a New York veterinary surgeon as follows:

"Rubbing the mane and tail usually results from an unhealthy condition of the skin, which in most cases is produced by neglect of grooming or by bad food, or by any sudden change of diet from that to good. Occasionally, however, it appears in stables where grooming and food are unquestionably good. Damaged oats or hay are very ready causes for this annoying a condition. In every case, therefore, where

the mane and tail are rubbed, the first

thing to do is to ascertain whether the

horse is healthy, and if not, to put him

into a condition of health. If he is

not healthy, the next thing to do is

to put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

After this has been done, the next

thing to do is to ascertain whether

the horse is healthy, and if not, to

put him into a condition of health.

NAVARRE.

Miss Anna Luke spent Sunday with friends in Cleveland.

D. S. Souers spent Thanksgiving with his parents at Mineral Point.

Mr. J. T. Boyd, editor of the Bowers town, was in town on Friday.

Mrs. L. A. Downey visited with friends and relatives in Massillon, on Tuesday.

Miss Artie Hoagland spent several days the past week with Newcomerstown friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCombs, of Bellvue, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. John Piper.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Black, of near Massillon, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Charles Smith, on the plains.

From the way Polk Hoagland has been sending wheat to Massillon the past few weeks it seems as though wheat was pretty scarce.

On next Thursday a lecture will be delivered in the Reformed and Lutheran church by Dr. S. S. Stoevel, president of Wooster University. Subject: "A Man's a Man for a' That." All are cordially invited to attend.

DALTON.

Melvin and Nora Cox, of Jefferson, O., were visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mrs. Nathan McDowell has purchased the R. B. Wertz property on East Main street.

W. O. Collins, railroad agent here, spent two weeks in Pittsburgh, returning home here on last Friday night.

McDowell & Feasel are building an extensive warehouse near the W. & L. E. railroad depot and will extend the switch to the building.

Prof. Manly, of Galvin, O., gave a lecture in the school hall last Friday night to a good sized house. The proceeds were for the benefit of the library.

We are pleased to learn that George Goehanen, who was sent to the Newburg asylum about one year ago, is getting a great deal better and will soon be at home again.

The miners at the Dalton coal mines have received an advance of twenty cents per ton, and are working full time now. Tilden Welty is engineer and mine boss in the absence of the proprietor.

Work has been commenced on the new shaft again east of town. The pumps keep the water out now and once more they are taking out the rock. The work has commenced on grading for the switches.

The Dalton land case is stale. The lady from Virginia is all a myth, and there is nothing in it. This report is on the same basis as the Harlem Comings of New York city, only that it is a reality and this is not.

Jones and A. Buchanan have purchased the ground on which the foundry stands and also the office building and the mounting room. The other buildings are being torn down and other fixtures taken to Toledo, where the Leonard Bros. are moving. It is reported that other buildings will be put up, and the business will be operated soon again by some of our citizens.

CHAPMAN.

The coal has been reached at the Sipon shaft at the Dublin school house.

William G. Miller got excused as juror in the Doll murder case, and he feels happy therefore.

A scarcity of flats caused some of our mines to idle the greater part of last week. This defect occurs often on the Ft. Wayne road.

Last week's INDEPENDENT contained conflicting reports regarding Patterson and Smith's drilling north of our village, your Brookfield scribe saying they were drilling for coal, while our information made us say they were drilling for water, Mr. Patterson being our authority, saying they wanted it kept quiet, but we hope a coal find will be developed that will make things hum in our midst.

Ohio has a State law prohibiting what we term "company stores" at mines, but it seems that though some old fashioned strategem that the law is bent a little and some of our miners are compelled to go ten miles to get their groceries, this is done just to accommodate the coal company. Don't you see it? And it pays some miners, for they then get the best places for being so generous.

PIGEON RUN.

It is Mrs., not Mr. Hollinger, who is sick. She is improving slowly.

The miners have struck a "horseback" in the new mine, but think they can work through it. There is good coal on the other side.

Mr. D. J. Wilhelm and wife, of Canal Fulton, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury, last Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Stansbury, of Elton, moved into his new residence near this place, Tuesday.

Mr. George Walter and Miss Dossie Krider, of this place, left, very unexpectedly to their friends, for Indiana, where the latter's parents live, and it is the general belief that the two will be married.

Mr. Milton McIntosh and sister, Cora, have been visiting friends in Indiana the past week.

Following is the question for discussion at the next meeting of the chapel literary society: Resolved, That we should have prohibition in the State of Ohio.

ELTON.

Mr. Ed. Beck has gone to Canton.

Mr. Will Hassler is attending school at Dalton.

Mr. Hamley, of Mansfield, is spending the week with Mr. Jacob McFarren.

Mr. Jacob Wetter is taking a vacation, and will visit his parents near Dundee.

Mr. Cooper Chidester is thinking of going to Indiana to spend the winter.

Mrs. Elma Elling has come from Minerva to stay with her sister, Mrs. George McFarren.

The commissioners and trustees met last week and agreed to grade the Wark hill. The work will be given out in the near future.

The many friends of Lizzie Grosjean have grieved to learn of her death at Fredericksburg. She was brought home on Tuesday, and on Wednesday was taken to her last resting place, in the Mt. Eaton cemetery.

It is a sad duty to chronicle the death of the daughter of Mr. John Boughman, at the age of twenty years, after thirteen weeks of suffering. The family have much sympathy in their sad bereavement, May bring the second daughter to leave them at that age.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Attendance Steadily Increasing.

[From Saturday's Daily Independent]

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

There was a decided improvement in the attendance at the Farmers' Institute last night. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was full of life. The Massillon Choral Society consisting of sixty well trained voices gave its assistance and its efforts were well appreciated.

The printed programme was not adhered to, and the first exercise was an essay by Henry R. Packer, upon "The Schools of the Farm." It was a sensible, well timed paper, in which the writer deprecated the lack of a great many farmers to keep themselves informed by taking the newspapers, and urging them to take more interest in the district schools.

Mr. A. A. Graham, secretary of the Ohio Centennial Commission, followed with a lecture upon "The Founding of Ohio." In an easy, entertaining way, he traced the history of this commonwealth from the time of the original settlement at Marietta, and outlined the plans of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

A duet by Miss Myra Merwin and Mr. H. F. Jones was heartily applauded, and then Dr. N. S. Townsend, a professor in the State University, lectured upon "Lessons to be derived from the drouth."

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The attendance at the Farmers' Institute grows constantly better; no doubt if the sessions were to continue next week, the hall would have to be enlarged.

This morning the first lecture was delivered by Secretary A. A. Graham, of the Centennial Commission, upon "The Material Progress of Ohio." When Ohio was admitted to the Union it included nine counties, and public highways were unknown. Ohio covered one-sixth of the great Northwest Territory, from which it was carved. It is one-third as large as Italy, and twice as large as Belgium. Secretary Graham tells how the capital happened to be located at Columbus in 1810. It seems that even in those good old days of long ago the lobbyist was in existence, and when a dozen rival cities were seeking to be selected, a clever individual named Taylor invited a number of the legislators into his room and passed the sparkling cup until all were hilarious, and so worked up their casual feelings that Columbus was chosen. Ohio ranks thirty-third in size in the national sisterhood, but first as a manufacturing and agricultural territory, and third, as regards population. This State has more miles of railroad and better schools than any other.

Mr. T. W. Carskadon, of West Virginia, then lectured upon "Agricultural Depression, and its Causes." It was a splendid effort, showing how the agricultural and manufacturing interests were identical, and treating the subject in a broad and popular way.

The question drawer was then opened, and seventeen communications were read and answered.

The first steps were taken toward forming a Stark County Centennial Society for the furtherance of the State Centennial Exhibition. A great number enrolled their names as members, and when the Association is organized, effective work may be expected.

The music of the morning session was fully up to the high standard of the previous ones, and was enjoyed by all. The printed programme is not being followed.

Humbug!

Bartum said "The American people must be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainments, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So, with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—a cure for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Croup, Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Eye Disease, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

SHALL THE FAIR GROUNDS BE REMOVED.

What President Niswonger Says.

A prominent grocer gave THE INDEPENDENT some curious Thanksgiving statistics yesterday, based upon very accurate information. He said that for the Thanksgiving dinner Massillon spent about one thousand dollars for fancy groceries, meaning articles not commonly sold. He judged that six hundred turkeys, six hundred chickens, one hundred ducks and one hundred geese were sold for that occasion, weighing 4,800 pounds, worth in cash, at retail, about \$480. In ordinary weeks this city does not consume more than five hundred fowls of all sorts.

The Stark County Agricultural Society has been very successful thus far in keeping down dissensions upon a matter which is troubling it, and which now, like Banquo's ghost, insists upon bobbing up. The exact object of discouraging the free expression of opinion upon this subject may not be understood. The question is, shall the fair grounds be removed? It was argued at the last meeting of the society, and there was a red-hot time. The gathering of farmers in Massillon has revived talk, and every body is expected to have an opinion. The present fair grounds, in the city of Canton are inadequate, and to enlarge them is impossible, yet to sell out, and have the fair moved will break the hearts of more than one individual. But it must be done, as all will acknowledge. Only one location has been suggested, and it is the Bonfield farm, a fine tract of about two hundred acres, just east of Buck hill, between Massillon and Canton, where the Meyer's Lake tram-way leaves the county road. The land itself is exactly what is desired, but the discussion, on the side of those who do not want to see the grounds moved, shoots far amiss of the question of expediency, and is conducted on a narrow, local basis. This party has the short side of the argument, because when pinned down they confess that the grounds must in time be moved, yet they offer no site, and put themselves in the attitude of obstructionists. The necessities of the case, encourage the west end people.

President D. M. Niswonger, of the Agricultural Society, is credited with being an opponent of the moving scheme, although his present position hardly justifies that term. He says that his opposition is not born of prejudice, for so far as he is personally concerned, he cares not where the fair grounds are. But until new grounds are offered where the railroad facilities are equal to those of the city of Canton he is in favor of making no change. There are \$25,000 worth of improvements on the present grounds, and the loss incurred by moving would be great. Yet he says that the Canton grounds are outgrown, and after all, the Bonfield farm is as pleasant a place as there is in the county, and it can be bought for \$180 per acre. Friends of the Society have agreed to buy the whole farm and sell the society the sixty acres it needs. Mr. Niswonger says that there is not a man east of the Bonfield farm who wants the old grounds sold, a statement that can readily be believed. He intended that should the Pennsylvania railroad agree to run a switch to the suggested location, a thing he did not believe would be done, he would withdraw his opposition.

To Advertisers.

Extra space and preferred space in this journal for the holidays is being rapidly taken, and it behoves all who expect to make use of these columns during the coming weeks, to attend to this matter at once.

Not Bulk, but Business!

is the way a Western man puts it, in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for sick and bilious headache, biliousness, constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect. Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use is attended with no discomfort. These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

Farm for Sale.

Bound for Tennessee.

A good farm containing 110 acres of land, ten acres of timber land situated between Belpointe and Waynesboro, O., 3 miles south-west of Canal Fulton, two miles northwest of North Lawrence. The improvements are, two good frame houses, one just now with eight commodious rooms and a cellar, two barns, one 45x30 ft. the other 20x30 ft. and necessary out buildings; apple and peach orchard of choice fruit; spring of living water; fence, stone walls, and a fine lawn.

The improvements are situated on different parts of the farm so that it can be divided, and will be offered in part or whole, to suit the purchaser, and will be offered reasonably. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL MOCK or DANIEL ROHRER, North Lawrence, Stark Co., O.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WALTER TESTER.

By R. A. PINN, His Attorney.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1887.

19-51

KILLED THREE WIVES.

A North Carolinian Makes a Confession and Then Suicides.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—Stephene Bailey, who it will be remembered murdered his wife about two weeks ago, burned her body in the furnace of a saw mill, and upon being arrested cut his throat, died from the effects of his wounds Monday in the Barksley county jail. A few hours before his death Bailey made the following confession to the jailer and a reporter, from which it appears that he was a veritable Blue Beard:

"My name is Stephene Bailey; I am about seventy years old. I have been married three times. I killed my first wife with a club; her name was Catherine; I buried her in the garden, and after a while it was found out, and the people dug her up and buried her in the graveyard; she had six children for me. My second wife's name was Mary; I killed her with a brick by hitting her in the head; I will not tell what I did with her body. She had one child for me, a boy; his name is Sabey; I don't know where he is. My third wife's name was Sallie. She was unfaithful to me for a long time. I told the man to stop, but he would not, and kept up the intimacy with her. My wife and I had not been on good terms for three or four weeks. That day I laid in wait for her in a foot path, and as she came along I hit her on the head with an ax and killed her, and dragged her body in the bushes until that night. Then I sent my boy to the yard for a wheelbarrow, and when he came I sent him back to the house. Then I put the body into the wheelbarrow and carried it about a mile and put it in the furnace. At sunrise I started the fire, and about 8 or 9 o'clock it was found out. Sallie had seven children for me."

Bailey evaded no repentence for his inhuman murders, and so hardened had he become in crime that he had forgotten the details and dates of his former butcheries.

Extending the Limits of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Charles Reesmeyer, the attorney, is circulating a petition to merge the city and Hamilton county under local government—practically extending the city limits to the boundaries of the county. The petition has already received the signatures of Mayor Smith and many prominent citizens and will be presented before the next general assembly, which meets in Columbus January next.

Manufacturing Industries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The following summary shows the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to "New Enterprises" for the week ending November 26, 1887: Buildings, costing over \$5,000 each, 117, \$8,974,000; bridges, six, \$475,000; churches, forty-four, \$1,980,000; electric light companies and new plants, three, \$260,000; gas companies, four, \$18,000; manufacturing companies, sixty-six, \$5,752,200; mills, factories, etc., 104, \$1,622,000; mining companies, nine, \$15,750,000; railroad extensions, five, \$3,070,000; water works, four, \$105,000.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's only baking powder that does not contain ammonia, lime, alum, or soda. So dainty in cans, PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

EULOGY MONEY.

A Terrible Storm in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, About 1811.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—This end of Long Island stirred up over the Parker episode, Sunday, Assistant Pastor Halliday, in his usual announcement from the Plymouth pulpit, did not mention the fact that Dr. Parker had an appointment to preach there next Sunday, fearing that the mention of the English divine's name would be hissed.

Maj. Pond's name has been mixed up in the affair and he states that he agreed to pay Dr. Parker \$700 for the eulogy of Beecher, and did not agree to pay the gross receipts to the monument fund. Dr. Parker does not think \$700 too much, leaving his journey of 6,000 miles, his leaving his pulpit for five weeks, and his preparation of the address. Members of the church, however, assert that Dr. Parker also received \$250 from the "Free Press" syndicate for the copyright of his eulogy.

Last night Maj. Pond sent the monument fund committee \$1,333.31, the net receipts of the eulogy. The \$700 paid Dr. Parker does not come out of this, it being paid by Mr. Sherman and others, who originally guaranteed Dr. Parker his expenses. Maj. Pond gets nothing for his services.

Manufacturing Industries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The following summary shows the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to "New Enterprises" for the week ending November 26, 1887: Buildings, costing over \$5,000 each, 117, \$8,974,000;

bridges, six, \$475,000; churches, forty-four, \$1,980,000; electric light companies and new plants, three, \$260,000; gas companies, four, \$18,000; manufacturing companies, sixty-six, \$5,752,200; mills, factories